Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1224.] THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1796. [VOLUME X.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, }

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES,

By WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal of the Pennsylvania District,—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, at the first session of the fourth Congress, to wit, on the twelfth day of May last past, passed an act, to repeal so much of an act, intituled "an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States", as directs that the alternate sessions of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, shall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purposes, in the following words, to wit.

Fourth Congress of the United States:

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An Act to repeal so much of an act, intituled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate sessions of the said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at Yorktown; and for other purposes.

Sect. I. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the act, intituled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States", as directs that alternate sessions of the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at Yorktown, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all the sessions of the said circuit court shall, from and after the passing of this act, be holden at the city of Philadelphia, excepting only, when at any session of the said court, the judges thereof shall direct the next session to be holden at Yorktown; which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do, whenever it shall appear to them to be necessary.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted, That all such processes of the said court, as may have issued before the passing of this act, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings that were continued to the said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh of October next, in Yorktown, shall now be returned, and held continued, to the same court, on the same day, at Philadelphia. And to the end that suitors, witnesses, and all others concerned, may have notice of the alteration hereby made, the Marshal of the said district is hereby required to make the same known, by proclamation, on or before the first day of August next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, May the twelfth, 1796,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the Office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

I DO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN, that all such process of the said court as has, or may be issued, and all recognizances returnable *at Yorktown* aforesaid, on the *eleventh day of October next*, will be returned to the Circuit of the United States, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the *eleventh* day of October next, at *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon, And that all suits and other proceedings that were continued to the said court at Yorktown, will be held and continued at the said Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, on the same *Eleventh* day of October next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice, and give their attendance thereat.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office, in the District of Pennsylvania, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of our Independence the twenty-first.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.

July 27 §2w

Just Arrived

In the brig Betsey, from Jeremie, and for sale by the subscribers.

Forty thousand wt. of very prime Coffee
in hogsheads and bags
And, in the schooner Hope, from New Orleans.
BEEF
COTTON
HIDES and
LOGWOOD.

A liberal credit will be given for Approved Notes.

Richard and James Potter.

July 27. dtf

Bank Stock.

A number of Shares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, for sale.

Enquire of the Cashier of the said Bank.

Aug. 9 3t

Landing

From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, master, from Bourdeaux, a cargo, consisting of—
360 Hhds. CHOICE CLARET,
232 Cases of 24 bottles each CLARET,
286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,
BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and
1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,
For Sale by
F. Coppinger.

July 23. d&f.

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,
5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;
FOR SALE
On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

Wanted,

A Partner with a small capital to unite in the business of a Mill and Distillery in Virginia. Inquire of the Printer. Aug. 9 §1w

---

Insurance comp. of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Directors have declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share of the capital of said company, for the last six months which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on every day after the 10th instant.

S. W. Fisher,
Secretary.

August 1. d10t.

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 7 years old, in pipes and hogsheads
Claret, genuine old, in cases
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogsheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Russia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary, by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. § 3t

Salt Petre.

A few tons of excellent
EAST-INDIA SALT-PETRE,
FOR SALE BY
Samuel Breck, jun.

Aug. 9. eo6 Ross's Wharf.

A well-finished, commodious HOUSE

For Sale, and immediate possession given,

SITUATE on the north side of Spruce-street, No. 111, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The house, piazza and back buildings are three stories in height, and perfectly well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, as they contain twelve good rooms, exclusive of two ciel'd garrets. In the yard, which is neatly paved, there are two pumps; one in a rain cistern, the other of as good water as any in the city: The cellars are dry and large. The terms of payment will be easy: a great part of the purchase-money in all probability may lay for years on interest. Apply at No. 109, next door eastward.

July 30 §2w

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffetics, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c.

June 14 §

UNITED STATES, } *Sct.*
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, }

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to a Writ to me directed, from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at the Custom-House, on Monday, the 15th day of August,
3 Bags of COFFEE
1 Bbl. SUGAR
1 Half do. do.
2 Do. do. TAMARINDS
3 Kegs do.
2 Bags of Sugar and
3 Do. Coffee

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned as forfeited, in the said court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, 30th July, 1796.

Prime RICE.

One Hundred Tierces of Prime Rice,
Just arrived in the brig Welcome Return, from Savannah, for sale by
FOOTMAN & CO.

Aug. 6 §

For Madeira,

The Brig
PATTY,
JAMES WICKHAM, Master,
Expected to sail in all next week,
WILL take a few barrels on freight. Apply to the master on board at Stamper's wharf, or to
John Donnaldson,
No. 25 Walnut-street.

Aug. 6 §7

For Rotterdam,

The ship
CATHARINE,
JOHN FARRADAY, *Master,*
TWO thirds of her cargo will be on board this week. The remaining third will be taken on freight if offered soon, as she will positively sail in all next week. A few passengers can be well accommodated. For terms of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Mr. Huddle's wharf, or to
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.

Aug. 8 §

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The Schooner
ANGELICA,

ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen—six months old, a staunch, faithfully-built, fast-sailing vessel, handsomely finished off, and well found in every particular. For terms apply to
B. RHODES,

On board said schooner, lying at Bickley and Bohlen's wharf, the first above Market-street.

WHERE THERE ARE FOR SALE,
A few half-bbls. Prime Mess Beef.

July 24 §

This Day commenced Landing,

At Mifflins wharf, the cargo of the Brig Lucy and Sloop St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba—consisting of
White and Brown Box SUGAR.
MOLASSES, of an excellent quality.
COFFEE.
HIDES and HONEY. Also,

For Sale or Charter,

The brig LUCY,

A stout, strong vessel, will carry about 1200 barrels, and may go to sea with a very small expense.

The above will be sold for cash or approved notes.

Samuel Emery,
No. 64, south Second-street.

July 27, 1796. dtf.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
Friendship,
JOSEPH MATHEWS, Master,

A stout, staunch vessel—will positively sail on Saturday next, and will take freight on very low terms. Enquire of the master on board at Hodge's wharf.

Aug. 8 tF

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,
Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
John Vaughan.

July 28 §

Just Arrived,

In the ship Molly, John Frost, Master, from Liverpool,
5000 Bushels Best fine stoved SALT,
600 Bushels HOUSE COAL,
And 118 Crates of QUEENS WARE assorted,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B. THE SAID
Ship MOLLY,
IS for SALE or CHARTER, she is 5 years old, Philadelphia built, of white oak, was well salted and carries about 4200 barrels of Flour. For terms apply as above.

July 23 dtf

For HAMBURGH,

THE SHIP
JOHN,
ROBERT JACKSON, Master,
To sail in fifteen days,
HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Waln's wharf, or to
John Donnaldson,
No. 24 Walnut-street.

July 28. §6eotf

For JEREMIE,

The schooner Hope,
AND
Brig Betsey.

THEY are fast-sailing vessels, and have elegant accommodations. For passage only, apply to
Richard & James Potter,

Aug. 5 § No. 8 north Front-street.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW
BOSTON,
BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

For Sale,

Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

Philadelphia, West-Chester, Strasburgh, Lancaster, York and Frederick-town STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of business, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th July instant, in the following manner,—viz. A Stage will set out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the house of George Weed, Market-street, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Westchester and Strasburgh, arrive in Lancaster the same evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange passengers with the York and Frederick-town stage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock, said stage will set out from the said George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock will set out from the house of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaster, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening, and will commence again on Thursday morning following, and continue every week—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Lancaster is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters; to Frederick town eight dollars, the like sums for 150 weight baggage, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each passenger, and 5 pence a mile for all way passengers. 30—§4w

John Reilly,
George Weed.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

ELEPHANT.

This Animal is to be seen in High-Street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh-Street.

HE will positively leave Philadelphia the tenth of September, for Baltimore, in his way to Charleston, where he will winter.

ADMITTANCE Half a Dollar—quarter of a Dollar for Children.

The PANORAMA, or the VIEW of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

Is to be open till the 10th of September, and the subject will then be removed to Baltimore with the ELEPHANT.

ADMITTANCE for the PANORAMA,
One quarter of a Dollar.

August 3. ¶

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, six per cent domestic stock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dol-

1 ditto, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or stolen in this city some time in December or January last.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-street.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by
Jeremiah Warder,

July 12 § No 12 north Third-street.

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE
A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,
Dorees, &c. Also,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

Further particulars of the late Conspiracy at Paris.

Translated for the New-York Gazette.

Mr. M'LEAN,

Supposing that any information respecting the late CONSPIRACY AT PARIS, will be pleasing to the readers of your gazette, I send you a translation of the principal points of a declaration made by GEORGE GRISEL, captain of the 2d company of the 3d battalion of the 38th half brigade, to the Executive Directory on the 15th of Floreal. This being the first piece that led to the discovery of the conspiration, it was in consequence of it that Babœuf and others were arrested on the 20th of the same month, and examined on the 21st. [See the New-York Gazette of Saturday last.]

IN the first place, Grisel informs the Directory, that he had been initiated in the conspiracy for upwards of a month past; he then excuses himself for not having made the discovery sooner; and among the reasons he gives for the delay, the principal one, he says, was to obtain sufficient information "of the extent and ramifications of the plot, and a personal acquaintance with the chief conspirators."

He then relates, that on one of the last days of Germinal, he was met by one Meugnier, a taylor by trade! with whom he had been acquainted in '89. The man of shears informed him, he had been imprisoned six months at Plessis, on account, *as he said*, of his patriotism; and he desired him to accompany him to the Geneva coffee-house, where he found a number of neighbour's friends ex-prisoners like himself; and who at his instance received him as one of the brotherhood.—Grisel, however, not very well pleased with the "ultra-revolutionary conversations" of such patriots, resolved not to visit them again.

On the 2d inst. he was accosted near the Greve, by one of the same Jacobin patriots, called Mo[illegible], a belt-maker, [illegible] company with one of his friends.—In the course of conversation, he confidentially informed him of the existence of a secret committee of public safety and of insurrection; and that the insurrection which he, the quondam belt-maker was organizing! was nigh at hand: "On this information," says Grisel, "I perceived that an opportunity has offered of gloriously serving my country. I seized it, and therefore armed myself with dissimulation."

The two patriots invited Grisel to the Temple of Reason (for so they called the Coffee-house, known by the name of the Chinele Baths) where he found a confused assembly of both sexes, whose conversation, songs, and sour looks, recalled to mind the dreadful reign of terror.

His two mentors praised his Robespierian zeal—his own discourse confirmed their assertions, and he was soon surrounded and caressed by the whole groupe.

A man who appeared to be one of their chiefs, and whose name he afterwards found to be Darthe, paid him particular attention, and gave him some of Babœuf's pamphlets. Considering that if he could procure this fellow's acquaintance, he might, through him, acquire more information respecting the conspiration. He proposed to compose a pamphlet with Jacobinical style; which being accepted, he finished it the same evening, and to be distributed throughout the Republic. It consisted of a preamble of 8 or 10 articles, nnd an order for the people to fall, without distinction, on the Directory and Legislative Bodies!

He then read a Proclamation, which was to make its appearance subsequent to the last-mentioned piece, ordering the general pillage and slaughter of the rich—the nobles—the priests, and of all the authorities—An amendment was added to this act, more terrible than all the rest—they were received by the conspirators with general applause. Afterwards appeared a list of upwards of 60 Chiefs of Insurrection who were to act in different places.

In the course of the conversation, Grisel discovered that Felix Pelletier procured the necessary funds, and that Drouet was to head the insurrection.

The Sitting terminated at 7 P. M. when it was resolved:—

1. That the Committee of Insurrection should hold their next meeting at another house.

2. That Rossignol, Germain, Mansard, Fayan, and himself (Grisel) should be a Military Committee, charged to prepare the military means of insurrection, and to correspond with the Secret Committee, through Germain. This Committee sat on the 12th and 13th.

Grisel concludes his declaration, by affirming that Drouet and Babœuf visited each other daily, and that the latter frequently composed the speeches the former was to deliver in the Council of 500—delivered it to him the next day at the Coffee-House. It pleased Darthe (an ex-secretary of Joseph Lebon), who promised to have it printed, and desired him to call the next day for a few hundred copies, to distribute among the troops.

The next day he delivered him about one hundred copies of his pamphlet, and also *some papers under cover*, which he made him hide in his bosom, and desired him not to open it 'till he was at home and by himself. On opening it, he found it was a *Brevet of secondary and military agent of the secret Committee of Public Safety and Insurrection*, with instructions at large and information concerning the plans of the Secret Committee, and of his duties.

Grisel's duty at camp prevented him from seeing Darthe until the 11th, when he sent a message desiring to see him; he accordingly went to his house, where not finding him, he was conducted by a person who was there to another house, where he saw Darthe and four other persons.—Darthe immediately said to him:—"Dear friend, the hour of revenge being at hand, and the Tocsin of Liberty being about to be rung, the Committee has thought proper to strengthen the zeal of the Chiefs of the Insurrection by admitting them into its bosom to concert together the plan of execution."—"Behold," continued he, "our worthy chiefs, who alone are acknowledged as such by every true patriot; who will soon direct the great insurrection; you are not yet acquainted with them—well then, Bacuf, Germain, Buanarotte and Didnier; there are some others, but business prevents their attendance." They then embraced each other.

Some time after, three other Conspirators, to wit, the ex-general Fayan, ex-general Rossignol, and Mansard, a displaced officer, joined the Conspiracy—Babœuf then read the act of insurrection, of which it was decided to print 60,000 copies.

For the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him,"

THIS was a most unlucky instance of shortness of memory, and a strange one too, for Joseph had expressly stipulated with the imprisoned butler, that he should recollect the favorable interpreter of his dream, and obtain from Pharoah an order for his enlargement.

Forgat him! Is it possible? Did the chief butler, as he filled the cup to Pharoah, taste the wine so often, that it made him stupid or mad? Was the vine juice of Egypt ever mixed with poppy water, that it might, like the fabled river of oblivion drown memory and her tribes? As I know of no ancient record, that alludes to this practice, and in the biography with which Moses has indulged us, of the chief butler not a syllable is said, concerning his debauchery, I believe that the supposition that he was a toper must be waved. We must look a little deeper than the bottom of a glass, or even a bottle to discover the source of a courtier's ingratitude.

Let us look, therefore, once more into the book of Genesis, and I trust, that so lucid an Historian, as Moses, will shed light upon this sombre subject.

It appears that Joseph, suspected of an attempt upon the *virtue* of Potiphar's wife, was by the instigation of that harridan of antiquity, committed to prison. According to the sacred text, this was a *State* prison, a kind of Egyptian *Bastile*, where, as we read, "*The King's prisoners were bound*" where meaner felons were excluded, and none were admitted, but such courtiers and retainers to the palace, as had, by their carelessness or their crimes, forfeited the royal favor. It is no great wonder then that a couple of tradesmen, who had such frequent temptations to cheat, as a butler and a baker, should be put in ward. Light bread and sour wine had been rendered in the palace, and the abused palate of Pharoah was offended. Joseph, who had ingratiated himself with the chief goaler, was appointed a sort of deputy or turnkey of the prison, and had the charge of these very delinquents.

One morning, "*Behold they were sad;*" and when interrogated concerning the cause of their gloom, they informed Joseph that they had dreamed and there was no interpreter. The chief butler then related that he had seen in a vision a clustered vine, of triple branches, whose grapes he pressed into the cup, and gave into the hand of Pharoah. Joseph, after comforting the prisoner by familiarly explaining his dream and promising him restoration to his post in the household, pathetically beseeches him that he would in his prosperity reflect on his unjustly accused friend, and mention him to his prince. "Think on me, says the beautifully simple original, when it shall be well with thee, and shew kindness I pray thee, unto me, and make mention of me to Pharoah, and bring me out of this house." This was surely an easy service; and on the third day, when Pharoah feasted his servants, when amid the jollity of an entertainment, the released butler stood at the elbow of his appeased sovereign, what a favorable moment to suggest the propriety of loosing poor Joseph, who had been so unjustly bound. But mark an obsequious, callous, courtly slave. Intent alone upon his own prosperity, he is so busy in filling the ruddy cup for his king and for *himself*, that not a thought of him intrudes, who has nothing to drink, but his own tears and the waters of affliction. A selfish and ungrateful man, though he should outlive the oldest of the patriarchs, and allay she thirst of a lineage of Egyptian monarchs would not once think of his benefactor, nor call to mind that *visionary* vine which he had seen in adversity. No; a chief butler would have much a more lucrative employment than thinking upon the "*Sorrowful sighing of a prisoner.*" The chief butler did not remember Joseph, but forgat him.

And are there not a thousand *worldly* reasons for this forgetfulness? *Prudence* might whisper to the butler as he walked through the prison gate, not to lisp the name of Joseph, for possibly it might anger Pharaoh, and then his favor would be withdrawn, and the *butlership!* Besides, we should remember that this dreamer in prison was a very courtier in the palace; watchful enough of his own, and "dealing out his *promises* as liberally as his liquor." When Joseph had unravelled his entangled dreams, and foretold that he should again have the keys of Pharaoh's beaufet and cellar, I dare affirm that the butler, with cringing complaisance, with low bows and a perpetual smile, engaged upon his *honor* not merely to remember, but to remunerate his deliverer. This was the promise of a courtier.—And who is ignorant that his engagements, like "your humble servant" at the bottom of a challenge, mean, if they have any meaning, nothing but death and destruction?—Many are the promises of the *chief butlers*, the Chesterfields, the smooth-tongued men of the world. They *hop* them too—but so *close*, that, when the day of performance arrives, not even their owner can find them—mislaid in some obscure corner of memory's chest!

Will be landed,

TO MORROW, from on board the schooner Expedition

St. Croix Rum & Sugar,

For Sale by F. COPPINGER,
Aug. 11 § 221 South Front-street.

BY AN ARTIST,
Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate stile, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. §

Philadelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. VI.

SOCIETY is formed for the general benefit of the individuals who compose it. Every arrangement calculated to promote the interest of the community, comes within the limits of this acknowledged principle. Apply this to the subject of public schools—it will be found on the most minute investigation, that without the interposition of the supreme power, in making public adequate provision for the education of the general mass of the children of the commonwealth; by far *the majority* will be brought up in ignorance, of the most common and essential branches of learning. Facts are stubborn, and cannot be set aside. Is it not true then, that more than one half of the children who reside in those of our large cities, where no public schools exist, are not instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic? If this is the case in the cities, what must be the fact in relation to the sparse country settlements? Knowledge is the basis of freedom, order and public tranquility; and these will be enjoyed by a community, in proportion to its general diffusion among the people. Ignorance is the parent of servility, vices, confusion and public expence. It will not, we presume, be denied that the people have a right to demand, that their legislature should interfere in this business, when it must be confessed by all, that without this interference, no adequate provision ever was, or will be made in any country under heaven.

The rich and the middling classes of citizens are as sensible of the importance of education to their children, as of food and raiment, and provide accordingly; but the third class, the poor, who compose the majority, and certainly as important as the other two, without the interposition of government, are and will be left entirely destitute. I cannot do equal justice to this part of the subject, with a late writer in the "*Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser*," published in Wilmington. He thus elegantly and energetically expresses himself—"By the nation alone can national education be supported—Every free citizen is the child of the state, and to the state it belongs exclusively to educate him. To the state he looks up for his education as a *right* without which other rights of freedom cannot be enjoyed: For, in fact, what is freedom when clouded by ignorance, or misrepresented by prejudice? What are all its boasted priviledges and enjoyments, when deprived of the glorious rays of knowledge and wisdom, which alone can give a relish and value to any of them? It appears then to me, that when men unite in a social compact, founded upon liberty, they stipulate, at least virtually, among other rights, for the benefit of an useful education, such as may raise indigence to a level with opulence in point of literary and scientific acquirements, and place within the reach of every citizen that common stock of human ideas, and consequently of human happiness, which nature evidently intended for all.—Let every freeman therefore, be as jealous of this sacred right, as of any others that constitute freedom. Let every candidate to their suffrages be suspected as inimical to liberty, who shews any backwardness towards promoting a liberal and public education. A friend to ignorance, is a friend to oppression, unworthy the notice and patronage of every liberal man."

That principle of universal charity and benevolence, for which the friends of man in all countries are decided advocates—and which the people called Quakers, profess to consider as the key stone of Society, speaks with irresistable emphasis on this occasion. Even that *partial charity*, which impels this denomination in a particular manner to provide so amply, so scrupulously for the youth of its own persuasion, has no dividing line to separate it from the genuine impulses of real patriotism, which embraces in the bonds of love, the whole family of mankind. I am not in favor of regulations which shall needlessly bear hard on any body or description of men; and if a proviso can be incorporated in a law for the establishment of public schools, which shall exempt any particular description of people from the general tax for that purpose, without operating to the injury and destruction of the system, in the name of justice, let it take place; but if not, (and it is very much to be doubted, whether such exemptions would not be radically mischievous,) there is not a man of any denomination, who possesses real benevolence of heart, and a sound understanding of his own interest, and that of the public, who would hesitate to pay his full, legal proportion of such tax, over and above what his volantary contribution may be for the support of local partial institutions. So far from these *partial* institutions, affording any just objection to the *general* system contended for, they give incontestible evidence of the superior ability of their friends, to contribute to its support. And what is equally true, the latter system, in its operation will encrease that abibity; for knowledge reduces the expences of government, in a ratio to its cost, more than a thousand fold.

E.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

COMMUNICATION.

WHILE some of our pretended patriots, whose zeal has run-away with their memories and discretion, are continually harping on the early and immense sacrifices made by our French and Dutch allies, in our revolution, and the avidity shewn by them in acknowledging our independence, and assisting us from pure affection; we see the Convention of France, on the one hand denying the fact, and imputing the worst of motives to the friendship of Lewis XVI. and on the other hand, we behold the new Dutch Republic, endeavouring to acquit themselves of the imputation:—For we see in the declaration of War, against Great-Britain, just issued, and which is dated from the Hague, May 2, 1796, the following exculpatory and apologetical paragraphs:—"When England attempted, by the force of arms, to subjugate her American Colonies, which she had driven to a just insurrection; and when the scourge of war extended [illegible] her empires; the States General of the United Provinces were careful to observe a strict neutrality. They did not suffer Dutch vessels to transport any other commodities to America, those excepted which were declared free by the express terms of treaties. The most efficacious precautions were carefully taken to prevent warlike stores from being conveyed to the American colonies, as well as to prevent any fraudulent commerce from being carried on with them: Precautions which did not a little shackle and injure our own commerce to the West-Indies.—It availed the Republic, however, but little, to observe the conditions of treaties with exactness, as to what was by them prohibited; the English Ministers consulting merely their temporary convenience, went so far as to dispute what these very treaties allowed: They would not suffer the Republic to enjoy those very advantages which England herself had enjoyed in a similar case; but violating the rights of nations, they condemned the cargoes as prizes to the crown, and employed the materials in the royal arsenals: Other vessels were forfeited by the arbitrary sentences of partial courts of justice. The privateers and armed ships of England, seeing that their piracies were legalized, multiplied their depredations, and the merchant vessels of Holland, daily became the victims of their brutalities. Finally, the atrocity of the British Ministers was carried to such a point, that they no longer respected the flag of the States, but carried a convoy of Dutch vessels into the ports of England, declaring ships richly laden to be lawful prizes, and violating, as well in Europe as elsewhere, our independent territory. The only mode which could be adopted, to put a stop to these unprecedented injustices, without however breaking with the kingdom of Great-Britain, was employed by their High Mightinesses. This mode consisted in joining with all possible speed the alliance of the three northern powers, concerted by the Empress of Russia, and destined to protect, by the force of arms, the rights of the neutral nations, each of them more or less violated by England."

Can we want any further "evidence of Dutch Amity?

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) July 30.

On Sunday evening, 6 o'clock, PETER FREDERICK COLLIN, Esq. departed this transitory life at Newington; aged 30. A long and painful indisposition, his fortitude and resignation, supported with philosophic firmness and manly dignity. On Tuesday evening his remains were respectfully interred in St. John's Churchy-yard, Portsmouth, according to his own request, confirmed by a generous donation to the poor of the church.

This gentleman was a native of Hanau, Hesse Cassel, in Germany, and for many years a resident at Demarara. The insalubrity of this warm climate, induced a gradual decline; from which he flattered himself with relief by repairing to a northern situation. But, alas, he had tarried too long amid the fervors of the Indian Isles, to regain his health, by a happier temperature of air. He has resided in the vicinity of this town about three months.

The executors to the last will and testament of the deceased, return their most grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the line who supported the pall; the respectable gentlemen inhabitants, who attended the funeral; and more especially to the fairest part of the creation who honored the worthy dead, by a tribute of voluntary and unsolicited respect.

What though in foreign climes, remote from home,
The dying stranger gently sinks to rest;
Yet man's vast brotherhood shall build his tomb,
And the lorn pilgrim lodge on nature's breast.
In death is holiest fellowship divine;
Life may divide; but death unites the whole;
Draws round the world, one wide encircling line,
And girts all mankind in from pole to pole;
Hence, equal tenants of the silen grave,
And fellow citizens in death's domains;
Whatever country holds the good, the brave,
Shall chaunt the requiem o'er their lov'd remains.

Auction Sales.

To-Morrow Afternoon.

Sales of RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.
At 2 o'clock,
In Second-street, above Arch-street, No. 68,
Will be Sold by Auction,
In lots to suit the purchasers, for Cash,
20 hhds. best St. Croix RUM,
8 do. and 10 bbls. prime SUGARS,
100 Bags of COFFEE,
All entitled to the drawback. Also, a large Scale and Beam, and some Shop Furniture.

Wm. Shannon, *Auctioneer.*
Aug. 11.

Cargo of the ship Union Fraterna, from Leghorn.

ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Messrs. Ross & Simson's wharf, will be sold by auction, (and continued from day to day, 'till the whole is sold) the cargo of the Venetian ship Union Fratera, from Leghorn, consisting of the following articles.

Florence Oil in cases of 12 bottles, and flasks of 50
Castile Soap in cases
Tallow Candles
Anchovies
Capers
Olives
Juniper Berries in bales
Manna, *Flakey*
Ditto, in sorts
Almonds
Permesan Cheese
French Claret, in casks
Ditto, in bottles
Twine
Hair-Powder
Pomatum.

The conditions of sale will be—all sums under 500 to be paid in cash: from 500 to 100 dollars in approved notes at 60 days: from 1000 dollars upwards, in approved endorsed notes at 90 and 120 days.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.
August 9 §

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Yesterday morning, at about a quarter after nine, a fire broke out in Fair-street, in a bake house belonging to a Mr. Woods. The timely exertions of our experienced and dextrous fire men, prevented its spreading, notwithstanding its being a frame building, and surrounded by a number of small dwellings of a similar fabrication. The house in which the fire broke out, with a store-room, were nearly consumed, with a quantity of stock on hand. Mr. Woods has undoubtedly sustained a very great damage.

The frequent fires which have lately happened in bake-houses, we think, must evince the expediency of a law, prohibiting them being built in future in the centre of the city, unless constructed entirely of brick, and covered with tile.

Ship Penelope, capt. Bunker, from Dublin, was boarded off Cape Clear, by an English frigate which treated him with great politeness—but on this coast was boarded by the Cleopatra frigate, capt. Penroze, who pressed two of his hands; the lieutenant who boarded him behaved with great insolence, insisted on capt. Bunker's paying the men's wages, which was resolutely refused.

List of vessels at Havre-de-Grace when the Belvidere sailed.

Ship Mary, Powers, Boston, flour.
Louisa, Morgan, York, Vir. do.
America, Swain, New-Bedford, do.
Polly and Nancy, Smith, Alexandria, V. salt for Liverpool.
New Jersey, Hess, Philadelphia, flour and snuff, for Liverpool.
Republican, Simpson, Baltimore, flour and rice, for London.
Factor, Kemp, New-York, flour, for Rotterdam and London.
Argus, Fanning, do. oil and flour for New-York.
Commerce, Banker, New-York flour, Liverpool and New-York.
John Jennings, Boston, naval stores.
Tryall, Berry, do. salt.
Union, Pitcher, New Bedford, flour.
Charlestown, Clark, Baltimore, flour and Coffee for London.
Thetis, Lee, New-York.
Jane, Corvy, London, flour.
Britannia, Young, N. Yarmouth, do.
Eliza, Phipps, New-York, flour, butter and candles, for Rotterdam and New-York.
Apollo, Beales, Boston, flour.
Elizabeth, Bray, Philadelphia, do.
Minerva, Rathburn, New-York, do.
Brig Sall, Mitchell, Wilmington, flour, for Philadelphia.
Rosamond, Hart, Portsmouth, N. H. do.
Juno, Atkins, Boston, do. for Brest and Isle of May.
Dean, Hughes, New-York, flour.
Active, Dorman, Boston, do.
Argo, Franckfort, Philadelphia, do. Brest.
Nelly, Shields, Baltimore, do.
Ruby, Stafford, Boston do.
Hannah, Hodgkins, do. ballast.
Thomas Chalkley, Razor, Philadelphia, flour.

Most of these vessels were lying at Havre-de-Grace when the Belvidere sailed, with their cargoes on board, besides twenty sail with their cargoes of flour, chiefly, for different ports in France and Holland, to try the markets.

Flour at 5 Crowns in Havre—and money scarce.

The brig Sally, Arnold, of this port, arrived at Bartholemews, on the 8th July last.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Ship Commerce,	Graham,	Bristol 84
Stad,	Altona,	Copenhagen
Brig Mary,	——,	Batavia 137
Schooner Elizabeth,	Godwin,	Norfolk.

[We lately gave a translation (see Daily Advertiser of 29th July) of the letters which passed between Mr. Barthelemi, the French Ambassador, and the Magistrates of the Canton of Basil, Switzerland, on the 9th and 11th of May last. The following is the letter which Mr. Barthelemi had previously transmitted to the Executive Directory, and which occasioned the latter correspondence. The same good sense and independent spirit pervades this communication.]

From the COURIER DU CORPS LEGISLATIF.
Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.

PARIS, May 1.

We have spoken of a letter from the Directory to the Magistrates of Basil, relative to mistrust which they entertained of a prospect in favor of the prince of Conde and the emigrants: The following is the answer which the magistrates addressed to our ambassador Barthelemi, and which we have taken from the Courier of Strasburg.

Letter of the Magistrates of Basil, to Citizen Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Swiss Cantons.

YOUR Excellency has addressed to us with your letter of the 5th of April, a writing from the Executive Directory, which appears to be a resolution copied from their records. We pass without any observations on the form of it which is so unusual, because we ought to suppose that it has been through mistake that it has been sent to us in that manner; and because we ought to believe that the government will ever leave the concerns of strangers to their own deliberations exclusively. But if the form of that writing has appeared strange to us, its tendency ought to appear much more so, as your excellency will be convinced by our answer.

The Executive Directory have told us that the corps of emigrants were about attempting an invasion through our territory. It does not become us to doubt the proofs of it, which they may have in their possession; but we ought however to observe, that at the opening of every campaign, a report of a like project has been circulated, without itsever having been attempted; so that we are really at a loss to know whether those reports have been mere stratagems of war, or whether they have been abandoned on account of other essential circumstances which would have rendered the attempts vain or futile, and which indeed we think the most probable, whether it has not been that the cabinet of Vienna, which has ever respected our neutrality, hath not opposed the disturbing the repose of an independent people, who for these many ages, content with their own limits, have ever taken the smallest part in the dissentions of the great powers of Europe. But above all, we are well assured that there is not actually any kind of danger. The corps of emigrants are too distant from our frontiers; their forces are not sufficient for the plan supposed, neither have we observed any of those dispositions or preparations which such a plan would require.

The twelfth article of the note of the Directory relative to the defence of our territory, demands from us, according to that report, a *sufficient* guarantee. No neutral people can give such a one. If the belligerent powers, by their fortresses, their formidable lines, their armies and the union of all their forces, cannot secure their own provinces against an invading enemy, much less can a neutral people do it, and the assembling of its forces, far from ensuring its safety, would necessarily create mistrust. The expences, moreover, which such a measure would occasion, are beyond our strength, weakened as we are daily by the misfortunes of the times. But there is another kind of guarantee, which, in our opinion, avails more than that which is founded on our military strength. But guarantee is founded on the faith of the powers at war, and in their interest. It is founded in that firm resolution which the Swiss Cantons have unanimously taken of never departing from those principles of a scrupulous neutrality which they have inherited from their ancestors, and in the knowledge which their neighbours have of this determination. It is also founded in the difficulties which their country itself opposes tn the passage of troops since the invading party would have its retreat inevitably cut off by the arrival of the contingents of our confederates, ready to avenge, with the greatest ardor, an insult offered to that neutrality which they themselves religiously observe.

We now come to the charge which the Directory have made against the magistrates of Basil, and against some burghers of this and other Cantons—a charge vague and without example. The opinion and will of the sovereignty in a Republic, is to be known by their resolutions solemnly taken *and not from the private opinion of individuals.* But however widely individuals among us may differ in, opinion, they, nevertheless, all unite in one common point, and that point is a love for their country, and a conviction that the *strictest neutrality is the foundation of our political existence.* By integrity our good-will and our friendship are gained. Our hearts are changed by vague reproaches and demonstrations of mistrust. What would it be if that mistrust had for its foundation the mere tales of men, who, of guilty views, inspired by vengeance, hatred or ambition, would exaggerate what was in itself insignificant; would paint in the most glowing colours what was indifferent; and would conceal that which would explain the true spirit of our views and of our political steps?

The Directory, in fine, makes us responsible for the operations of war. We know that every government is answerable for the faults which through forgetfulness of its duties and its oaths it knowingly commits. But calm and tranquil in our principles, proud of that sentiment of freedom and unchangeableness which is the sole guide of our negociations, we are ready to take upon ourselves that responsibility: we are all but as one man, and we can count not only upon the inhabitants of our own canton, but upon all the memberss of the confederation.

Your excellency during the course of your difficult mission was impressed by us with very different sentiments, and the directory have lately expressed on that subject their highest satisfaction. We do not at all doubt but that, presented by you, the answer we send you will, after a deliberation with the representatives of the Helvetic Body, be favorably received.

We pray God to take you in his holy and powerful keeping.

Basil, 9th April, 1769. Signed by the Burgomasters and Counsellor, of the City and Canton of Basil.

GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA:
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

The ship Joseph, Capt. Stone, arrived here 70 days from Liverpool. Spoke the following vessels on her passage. June 15, lat. 46, the brig Columbia, Lowell from Milford for Boston, out 8 days, 22d lat. 42, 58, a Danish ship ship from Bourdeaux for New-York, out 21 days with a number of passengers. July 9, lat. 43, 26, long. 48, the brig Adventure, Barr, from New London, for London, out 12 days. 31st lat. 67, 30, Ship Ceres from New-London to Liverpool out 3 days. August 3, ship American Eagle, Pearson, from Boston for Virginia.

The following American vessels are advertised to sail in Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser of the 30th May.

Ship Gen. Washington, Perry, for Philadelphia.
Wilmington, ——, do.
Hamburgh Packet, Clay, do.
Huldah, Warner, do. to sail May 30.
Commerce, Delano, New-York, June 12.
Jay, Dyer, do. May 30.
Olive Branch, Provoost do.
Warren, Landers, do. June 5.
Independence, Stocking, do. first week in June.
Commerce, Smith, Baltimore.
Jane, Rogers, do.
Brig Eliza, Benson, do.
Ship Reliance, Webber, Cronstadt and St. Petersburgh, May 28.
Hannah, Springer, Boston, May 30.
Delight, Wilson, do.
Alknomack, Tucker, do.

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

By the ship Joseph, Stone, from Liverpool, we have received Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser *to the 30th May:—the following articles are copied therefrom.*

LIVERPOOL, May 30.
Ships arrived since our last.
Hamburgh Packet, Clay, Philadelphia.
Molly, J. French, Virginia.
Sailed
May 21. Columbia, ——, Massachusetts.
22. Friendship, Frost, Philadelphia.

The Sound Lists give a catalogue of no less than fifty-seven vessels for this country laden with grain, the cargoes of forty-two of which are entirely wheat.

Yesterday the subscribers to the new loan of 7,500,000l. made good their first payment of 15l. per cent. at the Bank.

LONDON, May 28.

FRATRICIDE.

Last night, as lord F. Townshend, and his brother lord Charles, were returning in a post-chaise from Yarmouth, whither they had been on electioneering business, a dispute took place which terminated in the death of the laster who was shot thro' the head by his brother in the carriage! At Mile-End the post-boy heard the report of a pistol, but imagined it was at some distance; and drove on 'till he entered town, when he stopped and asked lord Frederick where he would be driven to, who wildly replied "to the devil if you will." The boy conceiving his lordship indifferent as to the place, did not stop until he reached Oxford-street, when, opening the chaise door, lord F. attempted to jump out, but the boy then seeing the body of the deceased weltering in blood, secured him.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, the three Candidates, Charles James Fox, Esq. admiral sir Allan Gardener, and John Horne Tooke, Esq. arrived on the Hustings. After the deputy of the High-Bailiff had read the Precept and the several acts of Parliament, Mr. Fox was nominated by Mr. T. Scott, and seconded hy Mr. Harry House.. He then addressed the electors in a very short speech, in which he reminded them how often they had chosen him for their representative; and ventured to feel pretty confident, if his past conduct had met with their approbation, as he trusted it had, that they would again commit their interests to his charge.

Sir Thomas Turton then nominated Admiral sir Allan Gardner, in a very animated speech, in which he enumerated the various and important services performed by the gallant Admiral, which could not fail to secure to him the admiration, protection and gratitude of every true Englishman. He dwelt on his brilliant exertions on the glorious 12th of April, and the no less glorious 1st of June, now fresh in every man's memory, for which he had received the approbation of his Sovereign, and the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He had on many occasions, risqued his life for his countrymen, every individual of whom he had laid under obligations, by his services: those they had now an opportunity to repay. Sir Thomas spoke with modesty of his coming forward on this occasion, which he declared he did as an independent man, zealously attached to the constitution of his country.—The motion was seconded by Admiral Ommaney.

Sir A. Garduer then addressed the election with all the plain, manly eloquence peculiar to British Seamen. He said, that he came forward to offer himself to their notice, in consequence of the strongest solicitations of many most respectable electors. He spoke with modesty of his pretentions to their favour, they were merely founded on his having devoted forty years of his life to the service of his King and his Country. His having been thus employed, it could not be expected that he should be qualified to express himself with any eloquence. This he must therefore leave to others. He declared his attachment to the best of Kings, and fixed determination to exert himself on all occasions, in defence of our glorious Constitution, against its enemies, whether domestic or foreign. He was not much in the habits of making professions. Should the electors think him worthy of the honorable situation to which he presumed to aspire, it should be the pride of his life to shew his gratitude, by discharging the duties of the important trust committed to his care, with honor & fidelity. The Admiral's speech, delivered throughout with uncommon feeling, was received with loud acclamations of GARDNER and VICTORY!

Mr. Tooke was then proposed by Mr. Felix Vaughan, and seconded by Mr. Sharpe. He only said, that he did not think it necessary to trouble the electors, as the Hon. Baronet had made a Speech long enough for the three Candidates.

The returning officer then declared the shew of hands to be in favor of Mr. Fox and Mr. Alan Gardner; on which Mr. Tooke demanded a Poll, which commenced at 12 o'clock, and closed at seven. At eight o'clock, the numbers were declared to be, for Mr. Fox, 232, Sir Alan Gardner, 129, Mr. Tooke, 132.

DEATH OF LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

POLICE OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH STREET.

We yesterday shortly hinted at one of the most melancholy transactions it has ever fallen to our lot to record. The following are some further particulars of that unfortunate accident, which have come regularly before the public: Lord Charles Townshend, and his brother Lord Frederick Townshend, sons to the Marquis Townshend, had been at Great Yarmouth, for which place Lord Charles had been just chosen Representative: they arrived in town yesterday morning about six o'clock, and when they reached Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, the post-boys stopped to enquire where the Bishop of Norwich, to whose house they had been ordered to drive, lived; when Lord Frederick jumped out of the chaise, and struck one of the boys, which gave rise to an altercation, that drew together several persons who were passing by. He insisted upon it, that the boy knew where the Bishop lived; and on the man's protesting that he did not, his Lordship abused him with great violence, and with the most deplorable marks of insanity, he threw off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, challenged him to fight. Unable to provoke the man to a contest, he walked leizurely away towards Hanover square, when some person who had been attentive to the whole scene, looked into the carriage, and saw a lifeless body on the seat, which proved to be the corpse of Lord Charles. Lord Frederick was immediately pursued, and being taken near the end of Swallow-street, was conducted to a neighbouring watch-house.

As soon as the Magistrates at the Police Office, in Marlborough-street, were apprized of the circumstance, they ordered Lord Frederick to be brought before them, together with the postilions who drove him to town. His Lordship when interrogated on the melancholy subject, betrayed the most unequivocal symptoms of a mental derangement, and it became necessary for the Magistrates to apply to the postilions for the information they wanted.

The first person examined was Christopher Airy, a postilion, who deposed that he lived at the Angel Inn, at Ilford; that he was called out of bed at four o'clock this morning (Friday) by the arrival of a gentleman's chariot. He assisted to put four fresh horses to it, and with another driver set off to London. The glasses were up, and he was ordered to Hanover Square, by a gentleman in the carriage, dressed in black. (Lord Frederick Townshend); he saw no other gentleman in the carriage; and was positive that there was no other on the seat, because, if there had been, he must have seen him. The gentleman in black paid the Stratford turnpike. They then drove on, and he heard no noise whatsoever until they came near the Globe at Mile-town-end, when he heard the report of a pistol in the carriage, and turning about, saw Lord Frederick wave his hat, and heard him hollow several times, and make a great deal of noise.—When they arrived at the corner of Argyle-street, in Oxford-street, he alighted to ask the gentleman where he was to drive him to? who said, to the Bishop of Norwich's; but upon saying that he did not know where the Bishop lived, the gentleman came out of the chariot, and struck him over the face, and swore he would knock him down. Lord Frederick walked about without attempting to make off, and stripped off his coat, waistcoat and shirt; opened the knees of his breeches, and talked of fighting. He, the deponent, then went to the door of the carriage, and saw a dead man lying on the cushion. The people then came up, surrounded Lord Frederick, and took him to the watch-house.

John March, the other driver, corroborated every circumstance sworn to by Airy; he did not see more than one gentleman in the chariot. He further added, that Lord Frederick, before they set out, gave him two guineas, which he desired him to give to any poor person, and said, "perhaps you may see some widow who has a distressed family." He also offered him more money; but the ostler desired him to put his money in his pocket, he said, "Aye, I believe I had better."

Sir Edmund Laton said, that he went down with Lords Charles and Frederick Townshend to Yarmouth; he never saw a stronger affection than there always had been between the brothers, nor had they any difference while at Yarmouth. They joined in the festivity at the Election too much, and betrayed both of them, but particularly Lord Charles, the most dubitable symptoms of insanity, and chiefly after dinner and supper. They frequently went alone about Yarmouth, crying, that their enemies were their best friends, dispensing their money lavishly, and without distinction; and Lord Charles went into one of the houses belonging to the opposite Candidate, and narrowly escaped being thrown out of the window by the opposite party. The day before the Election, his friends observed him to be so much deranged, that they were afraid he could not stand the Poll; however, there was no opposition. After the election he talked wildly after dinner; and, that night, the family was disturbed by his continually opening and shutting the window shutters; the next morning he was in such a state, that his friend locked the door upon him.——Sir Edmund said, that the friends of Lord Charles and Lord Frederick wished to get them out of Yarmouth as soon as possible; and he offered to accompany them in their chariot, but Lord Charles declined taking him as a companion, saying, that his servant was too ill to drive, and he must take him in the carriage with him. He, (Sir Edmund), however, followed them to town in the Mail Coach, with an intention of informing the Marquis of their situation. He could not speak as to any other particulars.

James Vaughan assisted in conveying the dead body into the house of Mr. Barnham, Chemist, the corner of Argyle-street. It appeared to him, that the pistol was put into the mouth of the deceased, and the bullet came out at the back part of the top of his head; the teeth were not hurt.

Laurent Parnell, who has been Lord Frederick's servant six years, said he went down to Yarmouth with him, and that James May, Lord Charles' servant, also accompanied them. He corroborated what had been said respecting the insane conduct of Lord Charles, at Yarmouth, and added, that his master Lord Frederick, had been confined for insanity about two years ago, when he had a strait-waist coat on, and was attended by a man from Dr. Monro's. He also said, that from his conduct at Yarmouth, he suspected another fit was coming on. He and the other servant returned from Yarmouth with their master, whom they accompanied on horseback as far as Woodbridge, but their being a scarcity of horses, they were obliged to stop there, and follow their masters from thence, they had arrived in London about two hours after them.

He had not heard a word on the road of a pistol having been fired, nor did he know or hear of there being any dispute between Lord Frederick and his brother. Whilst he accompanied them, he observed his master to be more deranged than while he was at Yarmouth? particularly when they passed through Ipswich, where was an election mob; he thought it was a mob from Yarmouth following his carriage. At dinner yesterday they had not (he said) finished one bottle of wine; and could not, therefore, be intoxicated. As the gentleman came nearer London, Lord Frederick left his watch with a post boy, as a token to his servant to pay the drivers of one coach, one guinea each.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Potomack Chief, consisting of

450 Hhds. Tobacco,

chiefly from the upper warehouses on South Potomac, and of a good quality.

This ship is chartered to proceed to Falmouth and one port in Europe without the Streights and Baltick à 65s. sterling Freight and 5 per cent. primage, and will be clear to sail by the 25th inst. from Alexandria.

For terms apply to EMANUEL WALKER.
Aug. 11 tm&w

LANDS of the UNITED STATES.

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May. 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase-money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	4	South East	4630	
		North East	4620	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,490
	6	South East	4730	
		North East	4715	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,685
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

War-Office of the United States,

May 4th, 1796.

THE following Rules, explanatory of those published the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of Congress.

Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or power of attorney, either before a notary public or other magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth that the person making the acknowledgment is known to the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.

"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making this acknowledgment has been for personally known to me."

If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will also certify it.

And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or they must swear to some general state of their knowledge of him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and the notary public, or other magistrate before whom the acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the witness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of personally known to him.

If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the court of the corporation or county must certify that such person is a justice of the peace of the county or corporation as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his acts as such.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

May 12. 1aw3m

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

June 3 1aw

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, *North Second-Street, and by several of the Apothecaries in this City.*

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatisms, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

June 18, 1aw

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332	Prizes.		44,450
4018	Blanks.		
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,		44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

June 18 eo

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are, -	10,000
10	do.	1,000 - -	10,000
20	do.	500 - -	10,000
00	do.	100 - -	10,000
200	do.	50 - -	10,000
400	do.	25 - -	10,000
1,000	do.	20 -	20,000
15,000	do.	10 - -	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington---Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the inor- suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. eo

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. eo.]

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;
300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 41 pieces;
400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 3law.

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thou- "sand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori- "ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hun- "dred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then ade- "quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp- "tion of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that
I of in
do make, constitute and appoint
of *my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the* (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered
in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of
before me personally came
within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w&s1t J.

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. eo

Now Publishing by the Printer,

At No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACES *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it. It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3 In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 30wcm.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]